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FRANKFORT, KY.
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JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on St. Clair street, over Dr. S. S. Rodman's.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, near 13th st.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory, and all other Courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
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FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

GEO. W. PURKINS,
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Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Two doors North of the Court-house.

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May 22, 1858 - 1f

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E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office.

GEORGE E. ROE,
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WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

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Each article is offered at a fixed price, from which there is no deviation.

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Taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, to any size, and finished in oil colors, giving a splendid Portrait in oil with all the accuracy of a Daguerreotype.

Our Kentucky Friends
Will please bear in mind that all work done at our Gallery is warranted satisfactory.

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BERIA MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. CARLHARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Sup't of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 21, 1859

The Next Legislature.

The State Central Committee will send out, this week, a circular letter to members of the party in each county, requesting them to forward the full names and address of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature where nominations have been made, and to give such further information in regard to the efficiency and completeness of our party organization in their respective counties as they may be possessed of, together with their individual views as to what may be deemed best to perfect the Democratic organization throughout the State. Notice is also given that the committee are ready to furnish all the counties, not supplied by local committees and the local press, with election tickets, whenever they are requested to do so and furnished with the address of parties who will undertake to distribute the tickets in the precincts. The matters mentioned in these letters are of the utmost importance, and we trust that all to whom they are addressed will give them prompt attention.

We are satisfied the Opposition do not hope to elect Bell and the balance of their State ticket, but we are advised that they are secretly at work bending every energy to secure a majority in the next Legislature. To get a United States Senator for the next six years—to elect a Public Printer and other officers of the two Houses—to apportion the representation of the State in such a fashion as to maintain their political ascendancy for years to come—are ends which success in the coming election promises to secure to them, and which they hold to be worth the most unmitigated exertions. Accordingly they will leave no stone unturned to get control of the Legislature, and with the advantages afforded by the operation of the present apportionment, (a villainous gerrymander of their own making,) and dissensions in strong Democratic counties and lukewarmness in others on the part of the Democracy, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that their chances for success are much more favorable than we had anticipated at the opening of the canvass.

The Democracy must not rely upon their majority in the general result. The "dumb eloquence of numbers" is generally an unanswerable argument in elections, but in this instance a majority of ten thousand for the State ticket does not necessarily elect a majority of the Legislature. The members of that body are not elected by general ticket, and the Opposition can and will elect a majority in it, notwithstanding the certain defeat that awaits Bell & Co., unless the Democracy take warning in time and give up their fight. At the first blush this may seem strange talk; but it will be fully understood when it is remembered that at the session of 1855-56, with only forty-four hundred majority in the general result, the K. N.'s had a majority in the Legislature of about fifty, while at the last session, with a majority of twelve thousand for Garrard, the Democracy had only twenty-two upon joint ballot in the Legislature—results which speak louder than words to prove the injustice of the present apportionment. Under this state of things a loss of thirteen members in the State will lose to the Democracy the control of the Legislature.

The good work so gloriously begun in 1856, and so handsomely followed up in 1857 and 1858, has not been consummated. The time for rest has not yet arrived. We cannot ground our arms or sleep on our watches while an enemy is in the field. Nominations of the very best candidates we can furnish should be made in every Senatorial and Representative district. Good men should be made to serve, for there will have been no session of equal importance since the Constitutional Convention. The permanent success of the Democratic party in this State depends mainly upon the issue of the campaign of 1859; and it behooves good and true Democrats "to set their faces like flint" against all attempts to disorganize their party, no matter from what quarter they may come.

In many of the Senatorial districts and counties most excellent nominations have been made, and the party is properly organized; but in surveying the field of operations, it is a subject of mortification to observe in many other places that the Democracy is split to pieces by a multiplicity of candidates—men

who would sacrifice a noble cause to selfish ends—while in others still our party seems to manifest a supine indifference, which, unless thrown off immediately, can result in nothing but disaster and defeat. But a few days are left to perfect our organization, and we trust that the crude suggestions we have thrown out may serve in some degree to arouse the party to the imminence of the danger, and thereby to avert it. "A long pull and a strong pull and all together" will accomplish our aims fully—route the Opposition, horse, foot, and dragons, and give us a majority in both branches of the Legislature—all the Congressmen—and the whole State ticket, by a majority of not less than fifteen thousand. Shall we make the effort, or shall we, like Hull at Detroit, ingloriously surrender without firing a gun?

The candidates for Congress had an appointment for this place on Saturday last. An unpleasant occurrence, known to most persons in the district, prevented the attendance of Capt. Simms, but Messrs. Harlan and Trabue spoke notwithstanding. Harlan's speech, which we listened to as long as it afforded any interest, was mainly a feeble effort to prove himself and party sound upon the slavery question, and to show that they occupied the vantage ground in the South in a contest with the National Democracy. In thus presenting himself and party in a respectable position, he had to conceal their whole past history, and then made out a porcase, although he had no one to answer him.

The balance of his speech was an ineffably stale harangue about the "alien feature of the Kansas bill," and some declamation which would have been quite creditable to a very young school-boy. Mr. Trabue dealt the Opposition some hard blows in reference to their abandonment of Native American principles, but his speech did not differ materially from his efforts at other appointments, or present any new points. There was nothing like discussion between him and Harlan, and as Simms was out of the way, the whole performance Saturday went off like "the play of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted"—stupid, of course.

Candidates.

We understand that William Orr is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Bracken county, Dr. A. B. Chambers in Gallatin, James Mann in Pendleton, Gen. John Griffin in Pulaski, Alex. Walker in Crittenden, and John Haynes in Ohio, all first-rate selections.

In Mason county, which is entitled to two representatives, J. R. Lashbrooke and A. T. Jennings are our candidates, the latter taking the place of Mr. Casto, who has resigned.

In Floyd and Johnson, together entitled to one representative, James E. Stewart, of Johnson, and Mr. Salyers, of Floyd, both Democrats, are candidates. One too many for this place.

In Morgan and Breathitt, entitled to one representative, William Day, of Breathitt, and J. W. Kendall, of Morgan, both Democrats, are running against each other. One too many here also.

Maj. Breckinridge—A Voice from New York.

Although it is now pretty generally known throughout Kentucky that Maj. Breckinridge is no candidate for the Charleston nomination, yet it will be gratifying to his friends and neighbors to learn in what high estimation he is held by Democrats in other States. The New York Daily News, of Monday last, contains the following letter:

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.
New York, June 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New York Daily News:
I have recently noticed several communications in your excellent Democratic and conservative paper, recommending, advocating, and noticing different candidates for the next Presidency. Wise, Dickinson, Seymour, Breckinridge, Guthrie, Lane, Cobb, &c.

I think it is very generally conceded that it would be impolitic to take a man from this State, for the reason that the entire Democracy could not be induced to rally in full force on any one that could be presented.

The man in my opinion to put forward in 1860, is the popular, able, eloquent, and rising statesman of the West, John C. Breckinridge. Let every Democrat ask himself the question, what are the objections to his nomination, and whether he is not the strongest man for our standard-bearer. He has every qualification for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. He is honest and fearless, and would so perform the duties of the office. He is conservative, and has not been mixed up with the many perplexing questions that have agitated the Democratic party of late years. The South or West are entitled to the nomination, and as he comes from that locality, Southwest, his nomination would give satisfaction, and be acceptable to both sections. Therefore, I say, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and I do not believe it possible for the Charleston Convention to make a stronger, abler, or more popular nomination. With him we could carry the entire South, California, Oregon, Illinois, Indiana, and New York, and he would be triumphantly elected.

And I would ask the divided Democracy of this State, whether they could do better than to bury their jealousies and divisions and unite upon this really strong man? And what a grand and noble spectacle it would present even at this early day, to witness such a bold and united front. And what a commanding influence it would exercise throughout the States to know that the great Democratic party of this great State, with its thirty-five electoral votes, were firmly united upon Breckinridge, subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.

And should the Empire State now, or in convention next fall, take this bold stand, and say they were going into the contest to win upon general principles and save our country, whether it would or not have the effect of concentrating public opinion in that direction, heel all divisions elsewhere, and so prepare the way for an easy duty to perform in Convention, and by the time of its meeting find our great party thoroughly and firmly united throughout the country.

The writer of this has no preferences further than to get the strongest man, achieve the success of the party and its principles, and accomplish the defeat of sectionalism, Abolitionism, and Black Republicanism.

We must have a national, able ticket, or that chief agitator, demagogue, and dangerous man, Wm. H. Seward, will be the next occupant of the White House.

NOMINATION IN PENDLETON.—A correspondent at Falmouth informs us that the Democracy of Pendleton county met in convention at that place on Monday, and nominated James Mann, Esq., as their candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Mann is a gentleman who possesses sterling qualities of head and heart, and is, withal, a zealous Democrat. We congratulate our Pendleton friends upon their selection.—*Cynthiana Age.*

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Christmas
vs.
Russell,
Motion in Court of Appeals.

Affidavit was filed stating that Christmas was a non-resident of Kentucky at the time he prayed an appeal from the judgment of Russell against him in the Jefferson circuit court, on a suit by Russell against him, and still is a non-resident, and has no property known to affiant to make the costs. That Bodley and Pindell, the attorneys of Christmas, knew the fact, yet prosecuted the appeal in this court without causing bond for costs to be given, and a rule was asked against the attorneys to show cause why they should not pay the costs.

The remedy sought was claimed by the provisions of the *Civil Code*, title 14, which relate to security for costs.

Section 684 requires plaintiff who is non-resident to give security for costs before commencing an action, to be approved by the clerk. Sec. 689 is the one bearing on the subject. This provides, "where process is issued in an action by direction of an attorney for a plaintiff who is required by section 684 to give security for costs, but who has failed to do so, the attorney shall be liable as security for the costs of the action until a bond is given, and his liability may be enforced by order of the court, and by proceedings as for contempt if they are not obeyed."

Appellees, Russell, &c., were plaintiffs below, and Christmas was defendant. Judgment was rendered against the latter, and he brought the case to the Court of Appeals. Was he, being a non-resident, bound to give security for costs of appeal, or are his attorneys liable under the section quoted?

The court, per Judge Duval, held—

Those sections apply to plaintiff alone who is required to give security.

It is true section 880 requires appellants in this court to give security for costs under the same circumstances that plaintiff in civil actions may be required. But there is nothing in this section which can be construed to impose any liability on the attorney for such appeal, if bond is not caused by him to be given.

But if this was a case where there was liability, this court could not enforce the liability. Whether section 684, which requires bond for all costs that may accrue in the action in the court in which it is brought, or in any other court to which it may be carried, refers to any other circuit court to which the action may be taken by change of venue, or to the Court of Appeals, to which the action may be taken by appeal, it is clear the responsibility of the attorney for costs can only be enforced in the court below, where the bond for costs was required to be given.

Rule refused.

Garrard
vs.
Nuttall,
Appeal from Franklin Circuit Court.

On the 1st of July, 1858, the Auditor issued his warrant directed to Garrard, the State Treasurer, in favor of E. F. Nuttall, a Circuit Judge, for \$517.2, the balance of his salary for quarter ending June 31st, 1856. The Treasurer refused to pay the warrant upon the following grounds:

1st. That the same amount had been paid L. Hord as judge *pro tem*, for services rendered during the same period for which the warrant in favor of Nuttall was issued.

2d. Because of neglect of official duty on the part of said Nuttall, whereby the appointment of said *pro tem*, judge was rendered necessary.

To compel payment, Nuttall applied to the circuit court for a mandamus, which was awarded, requiring the payment of the warrant. From this order awarding the mandamus the Treasurer appealed.

The Court, per Judge Stites, held—

The right of the Treasurer to withhold the amount of the warrant upon the grounds presented is the only matter to be considered. In the case of *Adams vs. Auditor*, (13th B. Mon., page 150,) this court has settled that except for neglect of official duty, as authorized by the 13th section of article 8 of the constitution, no deduction can be made from the salaries of such officers; that the act of March, 1851, so far as it authorized a deduction from the salary of a circuit judge because of his failure to attend and hold his court, was inconsistent with the 25th section of article 4th of the constitution.

The provisions of the Revised Statutes, (page 229,) which declare that "when from any cause the judge of the circuit court fails to attend, or if in attendance, cannot properly preside in a cause or causes pending in such court, the attorneys of the court who are present shall elect one of its members then in attendance to hold the court for the occasion, who shall accordingly preside and adjudicate." And also that such *pro tem*, judge "shall be paid for his services a sum bearing the same proportion to the salary of the circuit judge as the time he may serve shall bear to the whole number of judicial days in said circuit; and that the period of service must be certified to the auditor of public accounts, who shall ascertain the amount and draw his warrant on the treasury therefor, and the same shall be deducted from the judge's salary."

The provisions of the Revised Statutes above cited, like those of the act of March, 1851, which were considered in the case of the *Auditor vs. Adams*, neither define, nor attempt to define, what shall be deemed a neglect of official duty, nor to make the deduction on account of such neglect; and so far as they direct or allow such deduction to be made, except in cases of official neglect of duty, come directly within the principle decided in the case of *Adams vs. the Auditor*, *supra*, and are inoperative and void.

Conceding, as is contended, that the language of the sections just mentioned is comprehensive and embracing—though it does not define—cases of official delinquency for which such deductions may be made; and also that the power to inquire into and pass upon such delinquencies for the purpose of adjusting the balance due such officers rests with the Auditor or Treasurer, these questions are not now decided—which of them possess it?

The constitution, article 3, section 25, provides that "a Treasurer shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State for the term of two years, and an Auditor of public accounts for the term of four years." And also provides "that the duties and responsibilities of these officers shall be prescribed by law."

By law it is made the duty of the Auditor "to keep a correct list of all balances due by the government to individuals, and by individuals to the Commonwealth; to keep an account between the Commonwealth and all her civil officers whose salary or wages are payable out of the public Treasury, &c." He has power to "require information on oath from any person, party, or privy, touching any matters relating to any account which he is required to state, audit, or settle," and the right to call upon the Attorney General for advice and counsel whenever he may deem it necessary, upon all questions of doubt and difficulty connected with his official duties. (Revised Stat., Chapter 5, section 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, pages 136, 137.)

ected with his official duties. (Revised Stat., Chapter 5, section 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, pages 136, 137.)

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The Treasurer of the State, whose duties and responsibilities are likewise provided by law, is the custodian of its money. He has nothing to do with the auditing or settlement of accounts existing between the State and its other civil officers. This duty is alone imposed upon the Auditor.

The action of the Treasurer is, in some respects, subordinate to that of the Auditor, for he cannot pay out money from the treasury except upon the warrant of the Auditor. (Revised Statutes, 673.)

But the same statute in another section forbids the Treasurer from paying out money even though the Auditor may issue a warrant therefor, unless the law under which the same may be claimed expressly directs and orders that the money shall be paid out of the public treasury.

It is under the last section that the Treasurer claims the right to pass upon Nuttall's claim upon the treasury. This latter section is taken from the act of 1800 entitled "An act regulating certain officers' fees;" (2 Digest 1517,) which was intended to prevent clerks and other officers from drawing money from the treasury for services unless the law expressly allowed such claims to be paid from the treasury. But this law cannot be considered as applying to the salaries of judges, for their payment is expressly provided for out of the public treasury by section 1 Revised Statutes, page 590.

It seems, then, from the duties imposed upon the Auditor by law, that if the deductions can be made at all, they must be made by him. He keeps the accounts with all the salaried officers, can examine any of them in relation to any matters touching his account, and in case of doubt call upon the Attorney General for his advice and counsel. Article 2, chapter 16, section 10, Revised Statutes, page 174, expressly declares that the salaries of public officers, when fixed by law, shall be paid on the warrant of the Auditor. No such duty is imposed on any other officer. If there was any doubt as to this fact, the 4th clause of sections in relation to the election of a *pro tem*, removes it. For that clause requires the Auditor to draw his warrant on the treasury for the amount the *pro tem*, judge is entitled to, and says "the same shall be deducted from the judge's salary."

We therefore conclude that if the power to pass upon cases of official delinquency in judicial officers involving their right to full salaries, exists at all, it must be with the Auditor and not the Treasurer. It is only decided in this case that after the Auditor issued his warrant, the Treasurer was bound to pay it. The extent of the Auditor's power in such case further than it affects the action of the Treasurer is not decided. Whether the warrant was properly issued, whether there was a case of official delinquency, or whether the provisions of the Revised Statutes applicable to such cases so define such delinquencies as to authorize the deductions contemplated, are questions not necessarily involved in this case and not intended to be decided.

The order of the circuit court awarding the mandamus against appellant is affirmed.

Hall
vs.
McLeod.

Hall filed his petition in the circuit court, asserting right to the use of a passway over part of the land now owned by appellee, McLeod, from the mouth of Smith's branch through a woodland pasture to the turnpike road leading from Paris to Lexington, &c.; alleged that the former owner had agreed to establish said passway, and did establish and dedicate it to the public use, and that it had been so used for eight or ten years without interruption, until obstructed by appellee, who had lately purchased the land.

The right of plaintiff to a passway was denied. The dedication was also denied.

The court, per Judge Simpson, held—

1. Unless appellant is able to use the passway if open, he cannot come into a court of equity if it is obstructed for a removal of the obstruction. The appellant claimed the right because the land he owns was originally part of the McDowell tract, and was sold by him to Moore, from whom appellant derived title; and he therefore claims the right to pass through the lands of the original proprietor to the public road leading to the county seat of the county whence the lands lie.

2. He claims the right in consequence of the continued use and enjoyment of a passway, by himself and neighbors, leading from the Bethlehem road to the road from Paris to Lexington, for a period of forty or fifty years.

On the 1st point: A purchaser can only claim the right to pass through lands of vendor when he shows it is indispensably necessary to the enjoyment of the land which has been conveyed to him. In this case it appears the appellant's land is not surrounded by the remaining part of the McDowell tract bought by appellee; that there are other ways for appellant to get to the county seat than by this passway.

2. Though the tenants of McDowell and the neighbors had been accustomed to pass through the land, and to pass out on the Bethlehem road and on the Lexington and Paris road, yet it also appeared that McDowell had changed his gates several times, and the passway was changed at the will and pleasure of the occupants, though its general course remained the same; and it not appearing that the use had ever been claimed as a right, the use must be considered as *permissive*, and conferred no right on the persons using it. The use by permission merely for a half century would confer no right; but the proprietor can stop it when he pleases.

To create a presumption of a grant of the right of way, the circumstances attending its use must make it appear that it was established for the benefit of the claimant, or that its use was accompanied by a claim of right, or by such acts as manifested an intention to enjoy it without regard to the wishes of the owner of the land. (Bowman vs. Wickliffe, 15 B. Mon., p. 100.) An incorporeal hereditament may be acquired, according to common law, by length of time. This mode of acquisition is called *prescriptive*. This length of time must be, "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The use must be for such time constant and uninterrupted.

In this case the change of the passway and gates shows it had been used by permission, and the time does not therefore establish a grant.

It was shown that McDowell and appellee both were anxious to discontinue the old road, which runs parallel with the turnpike road, when made, and that the agent, McDowell, when applying to the county court to discontinue the old road, for the purpose of withdrawing opposition to the discontinuance, promised that he would open the passway in

question, the land then being part of McDowell's tract. It was then opened, and was used for eight or ten years, and until appellee purchased the land.

It does not appear that any specific agreement was entered into with any person or persons, only general promises made. These promises were only verbal, and as the law requires contracts about land to be in writing, these promises are not enforceable. The time the passway was used did not confer a right or the presumption of a grant.

If the use had continued under the promise to establish for twenty years, the use would have conferred an absolute right, but having been suspended before the expiration of that period, no presumption of a grant can arise.

It was contended the circumstances showed a dedication to the public, and thereby it became a public passway.

Held—A dedication may be made of real estate to public use by verbal declarations, accompanied with acts such as are necessary for the purpose; but to make such dedication an intention to appropriate must appear. If the dedication is to the public, it becomes a common highway, and not a private passway, and such a dedication must be to the public.

In this case a private passway only was promised; a dedication to the public cannot, therefore, be inferred from the act establishing it, nor from its subsequent use for eight or ten years. The intention of the proprietor, rather than the term of sufferance, determines the fact of dedication, and when it was opened as a private passway, and that fact appears, it cannot be converted into a public highway by mere use.

Judgment affirmed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, June 18, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bradley v. Wilmore, Jessamine; affirmed.
Vince v. Hoover, Jessamine; affirmed.
Hall v. McLeod, Bourbon; affirmed.
Bristow v. Williams, et al., Bourbon; affirmed.
Coppage's adm'r v. Bristow et al., Bourbon; affirmed.

Garrard v. Nuttall, Franklin; affirmed.
Yantis v. Engleman, Boyle; affirmed.
Booker v. Lawson et al., Clinton; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Christmas vs. Russell, Jefferson; motion overruled.
Jones v. Weis, Greenup;
Patton v. Stedman, Maynard & Co., Greenup;
White & Co. v. Gartrell, Greenup;
Wurts, Jones & Co. v. Hensley, Carter;
Stigall et al. v. Wilkerson's ex'r, Lincoln; were argued.

Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Co. v. Stewart, Lincoln; argued by Fox for appellants.

MONDAY, June 20, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Lyle's heirs v. Lyle's adm'r, Estill; affirmed.
Morrow v. Mason's heirs, Union; reversed.
Hill v. Steele et al., Jessamine; reversed.
Patton v. Stedman, Maynard & Co., Greenup; reversed.
Wurts, Jones & Co. v. Hensley, Greenup; reversed.
White & Co. v. Gartrell, Greenup; affirmed.
Jones v. Weis, Greenup; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Gray v. Farmer's Bank, Christian; appeal dismissed with damages for failure to file record.
Deshong & Co. v. Pearce, Tolle & Co., Montgomery; same order.
Jno. E. Rice v. Bondurant, Clarke; dismissed agreed.

John Shroat v. Same, Clarke; same order.
Case v. Same, Clarke; same order.
Wright v. Same, Clarke; same order.
Dicken v. Same, Clarke; same order.
Hart v. Same, Clarke; same order.

Haylor's heirs v. Kinkead, Lawrence; continued.
Fluty v. McDevor's adm'r, Lawrence;
Turman v. Fulkerson, Lawrence;
Bullington & Blankenship v. Short, Lawrence;
Spivery et al. v. Cogswell's adm'r, Fleming;
Spencer et al. v. Biggs, Fleming;
Ward et al. v. Hopkins's adm'r, Cumberland; were argued.

Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Company v. Stewart, Lincoln; argument concluded by Monroe for appellee, and Harlan for appellant.

For Coroner.

J. P. C. COLEMAN (the present Coroner) is a candidate for re-election in August.

For the Legislature.

JOHN G. JORDAN as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar2 w&t-wt

Mr. D. E. Shaw,

Frankfort, has been elected to the office of Coroner for the county of Anderson, and will hold office on Thursday, June 24th, 1859. He will also give a PARTY on that night, if desired. jellif.

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WE desire to call the attention of the Trade, and of the public generally, to our Piano Fortes, justly pronounced superior to all others in volume, richness and purity of tone—possessing also a peculiar singing quality, adapted to, and harmonizing with the human voice. They are very properly called the "Grecian or Italian" style, being in the style of the Patent Arch Wreath Piano, which will stand in tune in all climates. We guarantee our customers, that no efforts that a life-long experience, during industry, or capital can procure, will be spared to maintain for our instruments their world-wide reputation as "the best Piano," and that every improvement of value to the Piano will be found in ours. All orders with which we are favored will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

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WE want 50 to 100 young men, with a cash capital, consisting of Watches and Jewelry, and to dispose of them in all the cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada. Some persons who purchase of us are making from \$200 to \$20,000 per year, selling

A. J. James,

Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Liberty, Cass co., Monday, June 20.
Neatsville, Adams co., Tuesday, June 21.
Bucksville, Cumberland co., Thursday, June 23.
Albany, Clinton co., Friday, June 24.
Jamestown, Russell co., Saturday, June 25.
Monticello, Wayne co., Monday, June 27.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Wednesday, June 29.
London, Laurel co., Thursday, June 30.
Barbourville, Knox co., Friday, July 1.
C. J. Callaway's, Saturday, July 2.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Monday, July 4.
Hazard, Perry co., Wednesday, July 6.
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Thursday, July 7.
Pikeville, Pleasants co., Friday, July 9.
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Monday, July 12.
Paintsville, Johnson co., Tuesday, July 12.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Wednesday, July 13.
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, July 14.
Boonville, Owsley co., Friday, July 15.
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, July 16.

Mr. Harlan, Opposition candidate for same office, is respectfully invited to be present at these appointments.

Lexington Statesman, Mountain Democrat, and the papers having a circulation at the places of appointments, please copy.

Eighth District.

Appointments for speaking as agreed by Messrs. Simms, Harlan, and Trabe, in the Eighth Congressional District:

Frankfort, Saturday, June 18.
Nicholasville, Monday, June 20.
Simpsonville, Tuesday, June 21.
Robinson's, on Big Eagle, Scott, Wed., June 22.
Turkey Foot, Scott co., Thursday, June 23.
Lee's Lick, Harrison co., Friday, June 24.
Colemansville, Harrison co., Saturday, June 25.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, and other appointments hereafter made.

[From the Lexington Statesman of the 14th.]

The Discussion Yesterday.

Not less than five hundred men—qualified electors—listened with manifest interest to the political discussion yesterday, conducted at the Odd Fellows' spacious hall, by Messrs. Simms, Harlan, and Trabe, candidates for Congress. The gentlemen bore themselves in debate with marked courtesy, eschewing, to a great degree, personal matters and eliciting the issues of the canvass, as is right, from the principles of the principles, present position of the parties or factions to which each stands attached.

Capt. Simms, as the nominee of a convention of the Democracy and old-line Whigs of this District, appeals to the people for their suffrages as the representative of a party whose record is indissolubly identified with the history, progress, and glory of the Republic. His principles, tested by time and experience, have become the basis of Federal administration, and whose organization, co-extensive with the Union of States, secures it a nationality of strength which no other party can boast. Mr. Harlan presents himself as an exponent of a consolidated Opposition—the representative of a combination of factions cemented by no uniting principle, and the concurrence of sentiment, and only brought into temporary co-operation by a common hatred to Democracy and a universal thirst for office. He is a member of an organization in which every variety and shade of political sentiment, not Democratic, is represented, and does not dare to claim affiliation or avow a coalition with any one of the possible embodiments of the State's anarchy which was ever attempted to be incorporated into the policy of the country. He is not without considerable energy, much zeal, and fair ability, but thus far develops so little popular strength, and seems likely to make so little impression on the canvass, that it would be waste of time to discuss the issues he attempts to intrude into the discussion.

A calm, intelligent survey of the broad field of American politics, will develop the real struggle for national power to lie between the Democratic and Republican parties. The most intense American, we care not how devoted to the peculiar tenets of his order, the most virulent Oppositionist, whatever his religious and political opinions, will not maintain that the opposition to the Democratic party, as now organized in the South, can exert any other influence upon the approaching Presidential contest than to strengthen one or the other of the contending parties. Dismissing for a moment the merits of the measures advocated by our opponents here, we assert as an incontrovertible fact, not to be denied by one familiar with the relative parties and strength of the political organizations of the country, that the southern opposition can by no possibility enter the field in 1860 in any other attitude than as an ally or adjunct of one or the other of the two opposing armies. By a clear historical examination of the purposes of the two parties, and a calm review of the whole field, Capt. Simms brought his audience irresistibly to this practical issue, and with telling effect demanded of southern men if they would at such a juncture trifle with the high interests of the country in a vain pursuit of impracticable measures. Eloquently did he then appeal to all true southern men to rally to the Democratic party as the only power able to cope with the republicanism of the North, and did he appeal to all who loved the Union to turn from their mad crusade against Democracy, and for a time at least join in a war of extermination against Abolitionism now so rampant, strong, and defiant in the land.

Capt. Simms referred briefly, but clearly, to the history of the slavery question since the Democratic party was equally near and forcible. His southern rights in that regard, surely acceding to him with the vindication of every constitutional guarantee the institution now enjoys. He exposed, with manifest effect upon the audience, the past infidelity of the Opposition to the interests of the South; examined its record through its various transformations, and showed how the treacheries of its chosen leaders, thereby fastening upon it insincerity and hypocrisy in its present overwrought zeal in behalf of slavery, and ridiculing its sudden ultraism upon a question it has never before fairly met. The vociferous response of his audience as he made these points, indicated the gratifying fact that the people have the intelligence to be infatigable in the fiery controversy of these desperate factions, and are not to be deceived by their loud professions.

Upon the Territorial question, Capt. Simms took the position held by the whole party in the State, if we except two or three fractious papers. He claims to the slaveholder in the Territory the indisputable right of protection from the Federal Government, and when a necessary measure, the intervention of the legislative arm, will not fail to demand such action. But as yet no voice has come up from a Territory asking the intervention of Congress, no necessity has arisen, and he held his opponent responsible for springing upon the country this question at a time when the Congress is known to be in the South, and in promoting dangerous agitation which he himself admits to be without practical purpose. He ridiculed the idea of an Opposition faction in the South assuming to be the special guardian of the interests of slavery.

Upon the other issues of the canvass Capt. Simms was equally near and forcible. His claims to the slaveholder in the Territory the indisputable right of protection from the Federal Government, and when a necessary measure, the intervention of the legislative arm, will not fail to demand such action. But as yet no voice has come up from a Territory asking the intervention of Congress, no necessity has arisen, and he held his opponent responsible for springing upon the country this question at a time when the Congress is known to be in the South, and in promoting dangerous agitation which he himself admits to be without practical purpose. He ridiculed the idea of an Opposition faction in the South assuming to be the special guardian of the interests of slavery.

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The Opposition in Pennsylvania.

Plat form of the "People's Party."

1. That the Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, either in the States or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections as upon the representatives of the people, meets our decided disapprobation.

2. That we protest against the sectional and pro-slavery policy of the national Administration, as at war with the rights of the people, and subversive of the principles of our government.

3. That we denounce and will unitedly oppose all attempts to enact a Congressional code for the Territories, believing the same to be utterly at war with the true purposes of our government, and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we affirm our continued hostility to the extension of slavery over the Territories of the Union.

4. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as a direct insult to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the government or people conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people, and that the inaction of the national Administration in bringing the slave trade to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical re-opening of that traffic.

5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convince us that the laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of their labor, while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party who have the moral sentiment of the nation wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it, we are in favor of specific duties upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States.

6. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the national Administration, causing a needless and enormous loss, without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the government of a free people, and unless checked, will lead to a dishonor of the national credit.

7. That the passage of a joint homestead bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same, would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation. And that we regret the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a free government. And that kindred to this was the defeat by the same party of the pre-emption bill, which gave preference to actual settlers over land speculators.

8. That the purity and safety of the ballot-box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to to promote the success of the party in power, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation.

9. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to the places from whence they have been shipped to our shores.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavors to restore government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Nashville Union.]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress for re-election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition ran no candidate in either. Now, mark the result. The Opposition, on the vote for Governor, and on the vote for Congress, lost 4,500 in the whole State. On the vote for Congress, the Opposition gained 7,918; or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Letcher gained 3,418 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Letcher lost 7,918 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Indiana. Like causes may produce like results.

The Index, published at Richmond, and conducted with great candor, as well as ability, says:

EFFECT OF LETCHER'S ELECTION ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN OTHER STATES.—There seems to be an impression in certain quarters that the diminished majority for the Democracy of Virginia, in this election, will have a most "diminishing effect" on the strength of the party in States yet to be voted upon. We are not surprised that first-rate champions of our late decade should have created such an impression. But now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, it must be admitted that such an impression is not warranted by an actual view of the field. The net Democratic loss is about four thousand in a vote of more than one hundred and forty thousand; and we have heard candid Whigs admit that Letcher lost five thousand at least by the free fights between Congressional aspirants. It is a fact to which we would call particular attention, that wherever there has been a fair fight between the Democrats and their opponents—a fight to bring out the strength of each party—the Democrats have gained on the election of 1855. We went into the late election with the Democratic position in the Alexandria, the Berkeley, the Kanawha, and the Wheeling Districts. In the first and second named of these, Letcher gains thousands, and in the third and fourth he gains thousands on Wise's vote.

Our political brethren then in other States can find nothing to discourage them in the result of the late election, with the exception of the fact that they must see in it an assurance of their own success by an increased majority if they but concentrate their forces and bring them all to bear upon their enemy.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—We find the following in the Washington States, of June 14th:

Private accounts from Kentucky represent that the election of Mr. Breckinridge to the Senate of the United States is almost positively certain to occur. On the 4th of March, 1861, the singular spectacle will be witnessed of the Vice President descending from the chair to the floor of the Senate. A joyous nation will hail with pride the change of position. Such a voice as that of Mr. Breckinridge was never intended to be mute in a body where discussion for a country's good was required. A great Senatorial career awaits him.

CORRECTION.—The Columbia City News, (Ind.), edited by a staunch Democratic Virginian, in an article referring to the present political canvass in Kentucky, says: "Linn Boyd, who is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and many of his adherents, are strongly in favor of the odious and despotic principle of intervention." The editor has been misled; and we take pleasure in assuring the friends of the Opposition, that Linn Boyd, ever has been, a consistent and reliable Democrat, and that he has never abandoned his advocacy of the territorial policy set forth by the Cincinnati platform.—Ky. Statesman.

[From the (Penn.) Valley Spirit.]

Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

We find the following in relation to the distinguished and popular Vice President of the United States in the Kentucky Statesman:

"THE CHARLETON CONVENTION.—MR. BRECKINRIDGE.—The discussion of the respective merits and availability of the several Democratic Statesmen likely to come before the Charleston Convention, in connection with the Presidential nomination, we notice has given very prominent mention to the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John C. Breckinridge. His many friends in this State have begun to respond with great enthusiasm to the voice of the country, and a number of our contemporaries of the press placing his name at the head of their columns, have expressed a very decided preference in his behalf. We have been no indifferent or non-committal observer of these indications of popular feeling, and known to be as we are, a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Breckinridge, it may have been remarked in some quarters that we have not been alluded to this subject, nor expressed our sympathy with these manifestations of public sentiment in his favor. Our silence in this regard arises from the fact that we have the very highest authority to know that it is not Mr. Breckinridge's desire to be a candidate for personal or political office, but to enter into our struggle for the favorable presentation of his name to the Charleston Convention by the State of Kentucky. We have the best reason to know that neither he nor any friend by his authority has instigated any expression of the press, or encouraged any popular movement in his behalf, and that it is not his desire that such should be done."

The course Mr. Breckinridge appears by this article to have marked out for himself, will increase popular admiration for him. His rapid rise, and the elevated station he has reached at so early a period of life, instead of stimulating his ambition to an inordinate degree, seems only to have strengthened the natural modesty that forms so conspicuous a feature in his character. A remarkable young statesman. Many a public man, with not a tithe of John C. Breckinridge's popularity, nor half his qualifications, has started in full cry after the Presidency, and been greatly displeased with his countrymen for not indorsing his own estimate of his claims and fitness.

The defense Mr. Breckinridge has always shown of the moral character of the Democratic National Convention in 1852, an attempt was made by certain not over-wise members of our party to cast odium upon the veteran statesman whose name was suggested, might come before the Convention, and to give prominence to the "Young American" element of our organization. Mr. Breckinridge, then serving his first term in Congress, we believe, and one of the youngest members of the House, delivered a speech in defense of the assailed veterans that attracted the attention of the whole country and secured for him a position in the front rank of conservative young statesmen. We remember with what delight that speech was read by the friends of Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania, and how the hearts of our oldest Democrats warmed to the generous young Kentuckian who so gallantly stepped forward in defense of those who had been for many years the staunchest pillars of Democracy.

At a later period Mr. Breckinridge gave another striking proof of his disposition to yield to the claims of older men than himself. He was a member of the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, and when his name was brought forward for the Vice Presidency, he arose and asked permission to decline, remarking that he thought "promotion ought to follow seniority." But we remember his boldness upon popular affection, and such admiration excited by his manly bearing in the Convention, that in spite of his declination, one State after another cast its vote for him, till he was proclaimed unanimously the nominee, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the assembled multitude.

The same modest abnegation that distinguished him in 1856, characterizes him at the present time. With troops of ardent admirers, ready to follow him from him to an earnest and powerful effort to secure his nomination for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention, he modestly stands back and withholds his sanction from any movement in his own behalf, even in his own State. His countrymen will esteem him the more highly for it, though they may not agree to dispute with him his own estimate of himself.

In Pennsylvania the question of the Presidency has been very little discussed, and to one can undertake to declare what may be the preference of the great body of the Democracy. But this we think it would be safe to say—that leaving out one or two eminent Pennsylvanians, there is no man in the Union, whose nomination by the Charleston Convention would be so warmly responded to by the Democracy of the old Keystone State, as that of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

Letter from Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, to A. V. Hoier, of Cincinnati, dated May 16.

The following important letter has been communicated to A. V. Hoier, of Cincinnati, by Secretary Cass:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 16.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Felix Le Clerc, was principally intended to inform you that our naturalized free citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were positively known, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military or conscription, by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army by compulsion, and not as in France, where the duty is designated by law as draft. In Prussia every person is required to take his turn as a soldier.

The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory services prevails, and who have been subjected to the conscription law, has consequently been the subject of discussion between our European powers. Quite recently it has risen between the United States and Prussia, and the Representative of this country, at the Court of Berlin, has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent him, May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated, that this conscription opposed the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and that the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed, that in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political treaty, to inhabit that country, and to remain there for his lifetime, a country which he desires to leave, and which he has not chosen as his government. The United States, therefore, maintains the proposition that naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were in existence at the period of their emigration. It is at that time, they were in the army, and they were called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not constitute a new allegiance, and the penalty which they incurred by their desertion. But this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no personal liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself, and unfriendly towards us. Jurisdiction cannot of course arise in the case of the naturalized citizen, who has voluntarily returned to his native country, that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) LEWIS CASS.

New York, June 18.—In the race which came off yesterday, between the election of Letcher for Governor, and the election of Letcher for Congress, the former won the match for \$5,000 in two straight heats of three miles each. Time—1st heat, 6:12½; 2d heat, 6:17½.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The official returns from one hundred and thirty-nine counties give an aggregate vote:

For Letcher.....74,737
For Goggin.....63,344

Letcher's majority in 139 counties.....5,393

There are twelve more counties to be heard from officially, viz: Boone, Brooke, Buchanan, Clay, Craig, Elizabeth City, Essex, King George, Lancaster, Louisa, and Wyoming. Reported majorities in these counties to be heard from (excepting Clay and Buchanan) are: Letcher, 539; Goggin, 397; or 139 more for Letcher. Therefore the majority in the State for Mr. Letcher may be estimated at about 5,540.

Richmond Enquirer.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Great Battle!—The Allies Victorious!—25,000 Austrians Killed and Disabled!—12,000 French Killed!—Marshal Canrobert Mortally Wounded.

FARTHER POINT, BELOW QUEBEC, June 18.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, on the 18th inst., passed this point this morning, bound for Quebec. Her officers are four days later.

In the Liverpool cotton market the quotations reported by the last steamer were barely maintained, and in some cases there were sales at a decline of 1½d. All quotations of breadstuffs had slightly declined. The provision market was dull.

LONDON, June 7.—Consols are quoted at 93½ (93¼). The steamer Anglo-Saxon brings most important news from the seat of war.

A great battle has been fought near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated with a loss of 25,000 killed and disabled. Five thousand Austrians were taken prisoners. The French loss is stated at 12,000. The Austrians have evacuated Milan.

The Queen's speech was delivered in Parliament on the 7th inst. It contains nothing very important.

A motion was pending of a want of confidence in the Ministry.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, on the 4th of June, between the allied army, under the Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army, under Gen. Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides. The Emperor, in his dispatches to the Empress at the Tuilleries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7,000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000.

It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians, and 130,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of several battles having been fought, with various success on both sides. It was still undecided on the night of the 4th as to which army was the victor. Great losses on both sides are reported. Gen. Espinasse, of the second corps d'armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the third corps, was mortally wounded. Gen. Maurice McMahon, commanding second corps d'armee, had been created Marshal and Duke of Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

The French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Bugey d'Albion has been superseded in his command of the first corps d'armee by Gen. Forey.

Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded in a battle.

There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia. The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French. Later rumors detract from the French victory at Magenta.

It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan.

In France the city of Paris had been illuminated, in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta.

The Paris Bourse was active, and 3's had advanced.

The details of the latest news by the Europa, reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

GRAT BRITAIN.—The Queen delivered her opening speech to Parliament, on the 7th. She laments the outbreak of war, and says she did all she could to prevent it, and proclaims her strict and impartial neutrality. She says the nation has been increased beyond the authority granted by Parliament, and asks for its sanction. She recommended the re-opening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. She expresses the hope that the reform question will be settled at this or the next session.

In the House of Commons, the Liberals had moved an amendment in the address to the Throne, in reply to the royal speech, declaring that her Majesty's Ministers do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and a debate thereupon was pending.

QUEBEC, June 19.—The Anglo Saxon having arrived, the papers received furnish some details of the battle of Magenta.

It appears that on the 4th inst., the French troops were under orders to cross the Ticino at Turigo. The Emperor, in his official bulletin, says this order was well executed, though the enemy in great force afforded a determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy; meantime General McMahon made himself master of Magenta.

After a most sanguinary conflict, the enemy was repulsed at every point.

It is said that the Austrians, in the precipitancy of their evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasure behind. The Emperor says that the troops have captured twelve thousand Austrian muskets.

The municipality of Milan presented an address to King Victor Emanuel in the presence of the Emperor.

The King was to enter Milan on Tuesday, the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says the conflict was desperate between the 1st and 3d army corps, and the enemy in considerable force. The contest was undecided, and continued on Sunday.

Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with a valiant and successful charge, and the most glorious feats of the Imperial army.

A Vienna dispatch, authenticated in the Frankfort papers, says that through the opportune arrival of Count Clair Galus and his corps the Austrians were victorious. After a hot fight the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The London Times says there was very hard fighting at Buffalora with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night, and was continued the next day at Magenta.

MAJOR RICHARDSON.—Maj. Robert Richardson, candidate on the Democratic State ticket for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed the citizens of Harrison county at the court-house in this city, on Monday last. He was greeted by a large and attentive audience, and entertained them with a most interesting and convincing speech that has been delivered here during the present canvass. Possessing a vast fund of legal lore, a healthy and vigorous intellect, and thoroughly posted up in political history, we know of no man in all our broad commonwealth who is more capable of handling the issues now before the people of Kentucky in this election, than Maj. Richardson. Earnest, eloquent, and at times impassioned, his words addressed themselves to the hearts and reason of men. It is impossible for us to give anything like a report of his speech. Suffice it to say, that it was all that could be desired. It was a complete and unanswerable exposition of the Democratic principles. It was a successful vindication of the measures and motives of our distinguished Chief Magistrate. It was an effort that we indorse, heartily and emphatically, in its each and every particular. It was an effort that the Democracy of Harrison county received with unmistakable demonstrations of approval. We wish it was in the power of our press to give a full report of the speech in the State.—Cynthiana Age.

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Richmond Enquirer.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

Letter from Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, June 10, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: In the discussion of the main question now dividing Democrats from all other political parties South, viz: the question in regard to the power and duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to pass a "slave code" for the protection of slavery in the territories—it is presumed that with a certain pretension of our politicians, the opinions of that great statesman, Henry Clay, may possibly be considered of some authority; and not having seen or read any of the official opinions expressed by him in Congress, while discussing the great compromise measures of 1850, quoted in any of the journals of the day, I have deemed it proper to copy from a speech of his, delivered in the United States Senate, May 21, 1850, the following paragraphs:

Mr. Clay (responding to Mr. Soule) says: "But as it may, the Hon. Senator contends for that which is equivalent to the non-abolition of slavery by the Mexican law; that the right to carry slaves into the ceded territories was restored by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Soule—What is it?"

Mr. Clay—That there is what the Senator contended for. Very well, then, if, by the Constitution of the United States, the right to carry slaves into the ceded territories in this country to carry slaves into the ceded territories, what more does the Senator want? He talks about the *status quo*. The *status quo* is precisely what I should suppose him to want. But superadded to that (if that be with him) is the Constitution of the United States. And yet he is not satisfied. Does he want the Constitution to be re-enacted, or the paramount authority be strengthened by an act of subordinate power; would he recommend a legislative enactment to admit slaves because the plan of the committee is silent upon that subject? The Senator is not satisfied with this compromise. Will he tell us what he would put into an act of Congress to satisfy himself upon the subject of slavery? I should like to know what *otherwise* the Senator wants upon the subject of slavery than the paramount law of the Constitution of the United States?"

Mr. Soule—Protection.

Mr. Clay—The paramount law of the Constitution affords that protection.

Now, sir, it will be seen by reference to the speech of Mr. Clay, I have quoted, all that is pertinent to this question, or at least all that is necessary to a perfect understanding of his views touching this point. Gentlemen of the Opposition, is the immortal Statesman a "Squatter Sovereignty"?"

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

A Green Candidate.

Grant Green, the Democratic candidate for Auditor, doubtless being aware of the fact that he possesses neither fame nor ability sufficient to attract a crowd to hear him, is following Bell and Magellan through the State, and addresses the people who assemble to hear them. This is the game he played in this place on Monday last, before a crowd that was brought together almost exclusively by the efforts put forth by the Opposition party, and in a house secured by some party. This did without solicitation and without permission, and bored the people with an insufferably dull and insipid speech—convincing everybody who heard him, that his name is appropriate and expressive in the highest degree. He is GREEN, green, green, and nothing else. Everybody was sorry when he commenced, and highly pleased when he quit. If he were a man of proper sensibilities and feelings he would never be guilty of such an imposition again.

Russellville Herald.

We copy the foregoing as a fair specimen of the courtesy usually extended to the candidates of the Democratic party by the oracles of the Opposition. In all places outside of the overwhelming Opposition county of Logan, where candidates travel together, or happen to be together, they are understood to have the privilege of speaking. The intolerant vein running through the paragraph of the Herald, is but a prevalent feeling throughout the ranks of the whole party. Yet few are bold enough to disclose it with the same frankness of the Herald editor.

We need say but little in vindication of Mr. Green at whose expense the above pun was perpetrated. He is too well known throughout this whole commonwealth to need defense against such puny assaults. Having served in the councils of the State—in the Executive department, and been placed on the ticket for Auditor, by a convention of his party, thus going before the electors virtually endorsed by a convention of the wisdom of the Democracy of the State, is a sufficient vindication of the man against all the missiles that can be hurled at him from the sewers of the Opposition. In this county, where Mr. Green was born and raised, he is appreciated, and regarded by all as a high-toned gentleman, noted for his honor and probity—while his peculiar fitness

Wood, Eddy & Co.'s DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES! CAPITAL PRIZE \$40,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
Successors to GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn
each Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at Wilmington,
Delaware, in public, under the supervision of
worn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 314 draws Wednesday, June 1.
Class 326 draws Wednesday, June 8.
Class 338 draws Wednesday, June 15.
Class 350 draws Wednesday, June 22.
Class 362 draws Wednesday, June 29.

Thirty-two Thousand Three Hun-
dred and Ninety-six Prizes.
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN
Each Wednesday in June.

1 Prize of \$40,000	is	\$40,000
1 do of 20,000	do	20,000
1 do of 10,000	do	10,000
1 do of 5,000	do	5,000
1 do of 2,500	do	2,500
1 do of 1,000	do	1,000
1 do of 500	do	500
1 do of 250	do	250
1 do of 100	do	100
1 do of 50	do	50
1 do of 25	do	25
1 do of 10	do	10
1 do of 5	do	5
1 do of 2	do	2
1 do of 1	do	1
27,000 Prizes	amounting to	\$380,569

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2.50

Certificates of Packages in the above
scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is
the risk:

Certificate of Package of 50 Whole Tickets, \$149.50
Certificate of Package of 36 Half Tickets, 74.75
Certificate of Package of 36 Quarter Tickets, 37.37

DELAWARE LOTTERY!
CLASS NO. 356,
Draws on Saturday, June 25th, 1859.

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.
1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

\$70,000!

1 Prize of \$30,000	5 Prizes of 2,500
1 Prize of 20,000	50 Prizes of 1,000
1 Prize of 11,527	289 Prizes of 450
1 Prize of 8,000	1,000 Prizes of 100
34,412 Prizes	amounting to \$1,198,197

Whole Tickets \$20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.

In the amount of money to be drawn for
which you wish to purchase, name the Lottery
which you wish to purchase, and whether you wish
Whole, Halves, or Quarters, on receipt of which we
send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the
scheme.

Immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers
will be sent with a written name of the Lottery.

Purchasers will please write their signatures
plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County,
and State.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can
use the

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars,
and upwards, can be sent by express.

AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE.

from any city or town where they have an office. The
money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERN-
MENT POST-OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE,"
or the Express Company's receipt, and sent by
mail.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or
Express, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries
are published in the New York Herald.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

TUSCARORA,

WILL start up Salt River immediately after the
August election, with all the latest and best
on board, commanded by the distinguished Governor.
And wishing to discontinue farming, I offer my farm
for sale, containing 83 acres of fine land, lying in
Mercer county, Ky., 7 miles from Harrodsburg, and
3/4 of a mile from McCreary's Post-Office on the Turn-
pike road to Louisville, and has Salt River running
very handsomely on the west, and a fine Cave
Spring flowing out of its bank, (convenient to the
dwelling), that never fails, of pure cold water, and
an abundant supply of the finest and best of the
produce equal to any in the county. As no one will pur-
chase without first looking, I think it unnecessary to
specify the advantages of this farm here, but I will
give others. I invite all who wish a desirable farm and
good neighborhood, to call and examine for them-
selves, and I will give them the terms.

W. A. JACOFF,
WM. A. JACOFF, JR.,
McCreary P. O., Ky.

Ale, Beer, and Lager Beer.

Barrels half Barrels, Kegs, and Bottles, can be
furnished at all times to the trade and the public
in general, in quantities to suit purchasers, from the
Brewery of D. F. Wolf, at Lexington, Ky., at manu-
facturer's prices, and on the most liberal terms,
who is authorized to warrant it a pure article.

Sole agent for the sale of D. F. Wolf's malt liquors,
for Frankfort and vicinity.

april 24 wtf

Opportunity for Business.

With a view to encourage energetic Agents
(either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town,
Village, and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from \$500 to \$1,000 per year.
For full particulars, address to the undersigned,
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
No. 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

announcements

REVISED
STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

New Edition.

By HON. B. H. STANTON.

To supply a necessity which has, for some time,
been sensibly felt by the Courts, Officers of Jus-
tice, and Members of the Legal Profession in Ken-
tucky, Mr. STANTON, whose reputation as a lawyer
and statesman is well known, has been engaged in the preparation of, and has so
far completed as to have now nearly ready for press,
a new edition of the REVISED STATUTES of that
State, to contain all the amendments thereto, and
other general laws passed by the Legislature since
the Revised Statutes went into effect.

To render the work more valuable to those en-
gaged in the administration of the law in Kentucky,
it will contain full and accurate Notes of all the
decisions of the Court of Appeals, in any manner il-
lustrating or construing the various provisions of the
Statutes and the new Constitution, the Rules now
in force in the Court of Appeals, and a copious and
complete index.

The work will be published in two handsome royal
8vo volumes, by Successors to H. W. Derby & Co.,
55 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

je7 wtf

EDGAR KEENON, JNO. N. CRUTCHER,
KEENON & CRUTCHER,

DEALERS IN

Books & Stationery,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.

je7 wtf

At Cost for Cash.

Large Spring Bed Bottoms at \$5 00

Large Spring Mattresses at \$13 00

Large Cotton Mattresses at \$5 50 to \$7 50

Window Shades, with the fixtures, from 50 cts. to
\$1.00 each, and other goods in same proportion.

Send your orders early, as I shall close out all my
stock by 1st July. Send length and width of window
shade, and how many shades you wish, and width of
bedsteads, if you want Mattresses.

JOHN A. DICKINSON, Louisville, Ky.

my24 wtf

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT &
MARK their entire stock of Marble
Monuments, Tombs, etc., I will continue
to finish to order Monuments, Tablets,
Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Ta-
bles, Counters and everything in the
Marble line, at short notice and in the
best style. I have secured the services of
one of the best designers and carvers
of the marble, and I pledge myself to get
up better work than has ever been finished in Frank-
fort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere. Call
and see.

IRON RAILING, VERANDAHS, etc.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and
will furnish the work at manufacturers' prices.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced
the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

On Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Mr.
W. H. Averill's drug store. He respectfully requests
a share of the patronage of the citizens of Frankfort
and vicinity, and he assures them that his prices are
as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He
has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers
to his customers there.

sep9 1-wtf

New Grocery Establishment.

JOLLY & JOHNSON

HAVE OPENED an establishment on St. Clair
street, opposite the post-office, where they will
keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal,
Cheese, Crackers, Candles, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes,
Salt, Soap, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, etc., which they
will sell at retail or by the package low for cash or
country produce.

It will also keep an assortment of liquors—
Brandy, Whisky, Wine, etc., which they will sell at
wholesale or retail. They respectfully solicit a share
of public patronage.

dec2 wtf

JOHN REES—ROBERT HOWDON.

FRANKFORT FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned have recently purchased out
of Joseph Cooper, and are now refitting the estab-
lishment, with the view of conducting the business
upon a complete scale. They are able to fill orders
for almost any description of casting, of Brass or
Iron, upon the shortest notice, including Iron Rail-
ings, and all other work in the foundry line, and
competitions as similar work as can be had in Louisville
or Cincinnati.

april 24 wtf

Something New!

Agents wanted, to go into a

New and Honorable Business,

which will pay from \$15 to \$30

weekly. No Humbug. Satisfac-

tion guaranteed. Send stamp

for particulars, which are free.

S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.

may 13 wtf

Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.

GOULD'S PATENT. This is an entirely new ap-
plication of spiral springs to beds, making de-
cidedly the most comfortable, neat and cheap spring
bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every descrip-
tion of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to
go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed,
having entire confidence in its durability and adap-
tation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach
it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfac-
tion of any person, at the extraordinary low price of
\$1.50, and if, after trial, it proves unsatisfactory,
take it away, refund the money, and replace old bot-
tom as we found it.

DOXON & GRAHAM.

Sole agents for the sale of this new bed in this
county.

my16 wtf

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENE informs his friends and former
customers, that having regained his health, he
has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery
and Book Binding establishment, and will give his
whole attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

Books will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

RECORD BOOKS of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
Office.

oc25 wtf

HARDWARE

BUILDERS' WARE-ROOMS!

Main Street, next to Farmers' Bank,
Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN HALY,

Having made arrangements with different Manu-
facturers in the above business, is now pre-
pared to sell at prices fully as low as Cin-
cinnati or Louisville, with a small ad-
vance for freight, &c.

THE stock in store at present comprises carpenter's
tools, and painters' tools, such as axes, hammers,
saws, and nails, all sizes; guns and pistols; plain
and ivory-handle dinner and dessert knives, with
plated or steel forks; carving knives, forks, and
steel, a fine assortment of stoves, mantels, and
grates, in every variety of size and style; spring
and cast steel; flat, round, and bar iron; plow plates,
etc.; paints, paint brushes, oil varnishes, and white
lead; French and Pittsburgh glass; moidled and
plain panel doors, sash, and shutters; yellow and
white pine flooring; balustrades, and all other
materials in the line of the ordinary carpenter and
builder, and everything necessary for the full comple-
tion of buildings of all descriptions.

In connection with the above business, as also that
of house-building, I have opened

MARBLE YARD

In Lexington, Ky., near the Broadway Hotel, and am
prepared to contract, on reasonable terms, for the
erection of all kinds of marble monuments, tombs,
and head-stones, of the best Italian or American
marble; and will also sell to the trade, block or slab
marble, of the above kinds, as cheap as they can be
purchased in Cincinnati or Louisville. Having
bought this stock of marble for cash, I am enabled to
offer it at the above rates.

Orders left at the yard in Lexington, or the store,
next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, will receive imme-
diate attention.

Contracts made for buildings of all kinds, and the
erection of monuments, &c., in any part of the State.
febt 2 wtf

Commonwealth copy for 3 months.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing-
ton and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 15, 1859, trains go-
ing West will leave Frankfort at 6:30, A. M., and
4:45, P. M.

Eastward trains will leave Frankfort at 9:20, A. M.,
and 5:40, P. M.

Both Westward Trains connect at Louisville close-
ly with other Roads for the West and Northwest.

Shelbyville, and other points, and the afternoon
train, connecting at Eminence by Stage.

Stages for Georgetown and Versailles connect with
both Eastward and Westward Trains.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

april 24 wtf

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A handsome selection will be opened in due time for
the approaching holidays at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

OFFICIAL. Notice to the Holders of Ken- tucky State Bonds.

WHEREAS, by an act approved 1st of March,
1847, \$150,000 of the bonds of the State were
issued, and the holders of said bonds are entitled to
redemption, bearing date 1st of January, 1848, and pay-
able upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds
in the city of New York, thirty years from the date
thereof, but the State, on the face of said bonds, re-
served the power to re-imburse the principal sum at
her pleasure, at any time after the expiration of fif-
teen years from the date of issue, which power will
expire on the 1st day of January, 1860; Notice is here-
by given that the money will be deposited in the
treasury of the State, on or before the 1st day of Janu-
ary, 1859, and that the holders of said bonds, who
do not wish to have their bonds redeemed, may, at
any time, after the expiration of fifteen years from
the date of issue, and before the expiration of thirty
years, have their bonds redeemed, and after that day
no interest will be paid on said bonds.

And whereas, \$70,000 of bonds were issued under
acts of February 24, 1846, and March 1st, 1847, bear-
ing date from the 7th of October, 1846, to 15th June,
1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of
said bonds, and the State, on the face of said bonds, re-
served the power to re-imburse the principal sum at
her pleasure, at any time after the expiration of fif-
teen years from the date of issue, which power will
expire on the 1st day of January, 1860; Notice is here-
by given that the money will be deposited in the
treasury of the State, on or before the 1st day of Janu-
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years, have their bonds redeemed, and after that day
no interest will be paid on said bonds.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners
of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN WILLIAMS, son of John Williams, died on the 15th day of May,
1857, and was buried in the cemetery at Frankfort, Ky.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue
of the authority vested in me by the Constitution,
do hereby reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars
for the apprehension of said Williams, and his deliv-
ery to the Jailor of Caldwell county within one
year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be
hereunto affixed, this 15th day of

April, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of
the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Description.—John Williams, age, is about
five feet six inches high; about 55 years of age; has
blue eyes, and claims to be the property of Mary Bol-
den, of Shelby county, sixteen miles from Memphis,
Tennessee. The boy is, I would judge, between 22
and 24 years of age, and is about 5 feet 6 inches in
height; rather likely than otherwise; of a copper
color; he is quick in speaking when spoken to; he
has a strong voice; he has a scar over his left eye,
and a scar on his right hand, caused by a shot. His
hand is much mottled with a mottled which he has
acquired from his work. He has a black nose, and
marks of the flesh. Coating, when received, a pair of
old black blanket coat, pants of casinet, striped,
and some small portion of a domestic shirt; no hat;
common shoes.

DAVID OWEN,
Jailor Carroll County, Ky.

may 13 wtf

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

THERE was committed to my charge, February
13, 1859, as Jailor of Carroll County, Ky., a run-
away slave of the steamer Glendale, who calls him-
self JOE, and claims to be the property of Mary Bol-
den, of Shelby county, sixteen miles from Memphis,
Tennessee. The boy is, I would judge, between 22
and 24 years of age, and is about 5 feet 6 inches in
height; rather likely than otherwise; of a copper
color; he is quick in speaking when spoken to; he
has a strong voice; he has a scar over his left eye,
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and some small portion of a domestic shirt; no hat;
common shoes.

DAVID OWEN,
Jailor Carroll County, Ky.

may 13 wtf

VAN & BARRINGER'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

COMBINED COOKING STOVES.

Being of Various Forms & Patterns
to suit any Locality.

The wonderful advantage which these stoves possess
over all others, consists in the capacity of the
flues, excellent draft, even distribution of the heat,
and the economy of fuel. The stoves are, in every
respect, adapted to the wants of the community, and
united with the multiplicity of work they are cap-
able of performing, renders them the most complete
stoves in the market. They are, in every respect,
adapted to the wants of the community, and
united with the multiplicity of work they are cap-
able of performing, renders them the most complete
stoves in the market.

In addition to the convenience and increased ca-
pacity of cooking surface, they are so constructed
as to be capable of the same use as the ordinary
stove, a large body of water for washing, supply-
ing bath and other rooms, steaming food for animal
and vegetable use, and in many other ways. They
are, in every respect, adapted to the wants of the
community, and united with the multiplicity of work
they are capable of performing, renders them the most
complete stoves in the market.

These stoves are constructed with two separate
water chambers, which completely surround
the cooking surface, and are so constructed as to
be capable of the same use as the ordinary stove,
a large body of water for washing, supply-
ing bath and other rooms, steaming food for animal
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